Progress of the Negro- 1925.

TWO BILLIONS IS ESTIMATED NEGRO WEALTH

RAPID PROGRESS OF RACE RE-VEALED IN SOCIOLOGICAL SUR-

Atlanta, Ga., March.—1 wo billious of dollars is the present estimated wealth of Negroes in the United States, according to a recent survey made for the Research Section of the American Sociological Society by Prof. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskeger institute. The yealth of the group in 1912 was estimated at seven hun-fred millions.

The survey reveals great progress also in the matter of Negro educa tion, the amount expended for this purpose by all agencies having beer Revealed in Sociological about \$40,000.00 in 1924, as against \$13,576,561 in 1912. Up to 1912 five thousand Negroes had completed college courses. Since that time, the number has doubled. The demand for educated Negroes has been rapidly increasing in all lines, according to Dr.

The race has made decided gains also in the matter of health. The death rate, which was 22.9 per thousand in 1912, had fallen to 15.7 in 1922, or a decrease of 31 per cent. A study of mortality among 1,800,000 Negro policy holders of the Metropolitan Insurance Company shows that their life expectancy increased from 41.3 years in 1912 to 46.9 years in 1922. For the whole colored group, the life span has increased in the same period from 35 years to 40 years.

The survey calls attention to the recent heavy movement of Negroes from rural communities to the city and from the South to the North. As a result, there are now almost a mil health. The death rate, which lion more Negroes living in cities was 22.9 per thousand in 1912, than there were thirteen years ago, decrease of 31 per cent. A and over half a million more living study of mortality among 1,in the North than at that time. This 800,000 Negro policy holders of in the North than at that time. This 800,000 Negro poncy holders of Eastman's conditional gift of shift has been accompanied by a ance Company shows that their \$2,000,000. John D. Rocketarge-scale entrance of the Negro in life expectancy increased from feller, Jr., has given \$1,000, to industry, the 1920 census report 41,3 years in 1912 to 46.9 years ing 332,219 Negroes engaged in skill in 1922. For the whole colored ed and semi-skilled work.

The survey points out a decided from 35 to 40 years. growth of independence in politics on The survey calls attention to the part of Negroes and an increas the recent heavy movement of Negroes from rural communiting tendency in many localities to the city and from the vote the Democratic ticket. It calls South to the North As a re-

attention also to the growing tender more living in the North than cy, particularly in the South, to dea at that time. This shift has been accompanied by a largewith the problems of race adjustment scale entrance of the Negro on the basis of understanding and into industry, the 1920 census cooperation. This policy according reporting 332,249 Negroes ento the survey, has been found "of saged in skilled and semimutual benefit to both groups and to The survey points out a de-

whole community" I WO BILLIOMS Is Estimated Negro Wealth

Rapid Progress of Race Survey

ATLANTA, Ga. - Two billions of dollars is the present estimated wealth of Negroes in the United States, according to cent survey made for the Prof. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Instantial Week wealth of the group in 1912 was estimated at seven hundred mil-

survey reveals great progress also in the matter of Negro education, the amount expended for this purpose by all agencies having then about \$40.000,000 in 1924, as against \$13,576,561 in 1912. Up to 1912. 5.000 Negroes had completed college courses. Since that time the number has doubled. The demand for educated Negroes has been rapidly increasing in all lines, according to Dr.

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million more Negroes living in cities than there were 13 years ago, and over half a million

cided growth of independence in politics on the part of Negroes and an increasing tendency in many localities to vote the Democartic ticket. It calls attention also to the growing tendency, particularly in the South, to deal with the problems of race adjustment on the basis of understanding and cooperation. This policy, according to the survey, has beer found "of mutual benefit to both groups and to the whole community."

Kace Shows

Whites, Says Dr. Moton.

(Preston News Service)

by contact with them." 25

So far \$3,600,600 has been raised in the campaign, leaving \$1,400,000 to be procured in order to guarantee George

TWO BILLIONS IS ESTI ed and semiskiled work.

The survey points out a decided

Rapid Progress of Race Revealed in Sociological Survey

Cooperation)

Atlanta, Ga., March 27 .- Two bil- to the whole community." lions of dollars is the present estimated wealth of Negroes in the United States, according to a recent survey made for the Research Section of the American Sociological Society by Prof. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee IOTAL NEGRO WEALTH Institute. The wealth of the group in 1912 was estimated at seven hundred millions.

The survey reveals great progress also in the matter of Negro educa- ATLANTA, March 8.-Two billion of tion, the amount expended for this dollars is the present estimated wealth purpose by all agencies having been of negroes in the United States, acabout \$40,000.00 in 1924, as against cording to a recent survey made for Race Has Advanced Two \$13,576, 561 in 1912. Up to 1912 five Sociological Society by Prof. Monroe Centuries by Contact With thousand Negroes had completed col- N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute. The lege courses. Since that time, the wealth of the group in 1912 was estimated at \$700,000,000. number has doubled. The demand The survey reveals great progress for educated Negroes has been rapid- also in negro education, the amount New York City, Mar. 26.—ly increasing in all lines, according expended for this purpose by all agencies having been about \$40,000,000 Within fifty years the Negro to Dr. Work. 3 -28-25. in 1924, as against \$13,576,561 in 1912. has advanced two centuries. The race has made decided gains Up to 1912 5,000 negroes had completed in this country, Dr. Robert R. also in the matter of health. The college courses. Since that time, the Motor principal of Tuelcocca field the matter of health. Moton, principal of Tuskegee death rate, which was 22.9 per thousThe race has made decided gains of Institute, sand that and in 1912, had fallen to 15.7 in 1912 also in the matter of health. The genth rate, which was 22.9 per thouse and death rate, which was 22.9 per thouse and decided gains of the matter of health. luncheon at the Bankers' club or a decrease of 31 per cent. A study sand in 1912, had fallen to 15.7 in 8 2. Thursday in connection with of mortality among 1,800,000 Negro 1922, or a decrease of 31 per cent. the Hamyton-Fuskegee En-policy holders of the Metropolitan Indowment Fund campaign.

"Despite the prejudice of the more and shows that their there were thirteen years ago and over the shows that their there were thirteen years ago and over the shows that their there were thirteen years ago and over the shows that their there were thirteen years ago and over the shows that their there were thirteen years ago and over the shows that their there were thirteen years ago and over the shows that their there were thirteen years ago and over the shows that their there were thirteen years ago and over the shows that their there were thirteen years ago and over the shows that their there were thirteen years ago and over the shows that their there were thirteen years ago and over the shows that their there were thirteen years ago and over the shows that their there were thirteen years ago and over the shows that their there were thirteen years ago and over the shows that their there were thirteen years ago and over the shows that their there were thirteen years ago and over the shows that their there were thirteen years ago and over the shows that their there were thirteen years ago and over the shows the "Despite the prejudice of life expectancy increased from 41.2 half a midion more living to the North the white people in the years in 1912 to 46.9 years in 1922. The 1920 census reported 332,249 nesouth," Dr. Moton said, "the For the whole colored group, the life groes engaged in skilled and semi Negro has progressed vastly span has increased in the same period from 35 years to 40 years.

The survey calls attention to the recent heavy movement of Negroes from rural communities to the city and from the South to the North. As a result, there are now almost million more Negroes living in cities than there were thirteen years ago and over half a million more living in the North than at that time. This shift has been accompanied by s large-scale entrance of the Negro into industry, the 1920 census reporting 332,249 Negroes engaged in skill-

growth of independence in politics on Whe part of Negroes and an increasing tendency in many localities to vote the Democratic ticket. It calls attention also to the growing tendency, particularly in the South, to deal with the problems of race adjustment on the basis of understand-(Press Service Com. on Interracial ing and cooperation. This policy, according to the survey, has been found 'of mutual benefit to both groups and

IN U. S. TWO BILLIONS

Great Progress in Wealth and Health Revealed in Survey Made by Tuskegee Investigator.

skilled work

ATLANTA, Ga., Mar. 19 .- The present estimated wealth of Ne- & &

TOTAL NEGRO WEALTH IN U.S. BILLIONS OF DOLLAR! The past decade the negro

Two billions of dollars is the research section of the America Sociological Society by Profession Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Inin 1912, was estimated at seve hundred millions a

The survey rotals ress also in the matter of Negr education, the amount expended for this purpose by all agencies havin been about \$40,000,000 in 1924, a against 13.576.5014th 1912, Up t 1912 5,000 Negroes had domplete college courses. Since that tim the number has doubled. The demand for educated Negroes has been rapidly increasing in all lines according to Dr. Work.

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NEGROES OF UNITED STATES

1912, Work estimates.

present estimated wealth of Ne according to Work, has shown a degroes in the United States, accord clining death rate and an increasing ing to a recent survey made for the health span. In 1912 the death rate a thousand was 22.9, while in 1922, ten years later, it was 15.7 a thousand. He also finds an increased tendency stitute. The wealth of the grow on the part of the negro to participate in politics and reports an increase in the number of negroes elected to public offices

NEGRO WEALTH NOW

Monroe N. Work Points out Number of Work, of Tuskekee Institute.

Achievements in Compiling Latest gains diso in the matter of Negro Year Book.

Also Points out Decline in Death Rate decrease of 31 per cent and Tendency to Act Independent NEGRO WEALTH NOW

Book, which has just been compiled by Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, the wealth of the Negro in America today is above the \$2,000,-000,000 mark, which is one and a half Also Points Out Decline in Death times as much as it was in 1912.

The amount expended in 1924 for Negro education totaled \$40,000,000 as contrasted with \$13,576,561 in 1912. Up to that year about 5,000 . According to the latest Negro votal Negro wealth

The amount spent in 1924 for negro For Negro policy-holders in the for Negro education totaled \$40, wealth of negroes in the United education totaled \$40,000,000, as com. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company 000,000 as contrasted with \$13,576,561 in 1912. Up to in 1912 the average expectancy of 576,561 in 1912. Up to that was made for the Research Section of the pared with \$13,576,561 in 1912. Up to in 1912 the average expectancy of 576,561 in 1912. Up to that year American Sociological Society by that year about 6,000 negroes had life for males and femals of all ages about 5,000 Negroes had completed completed college courses, but in the from 2 years was 41.3 years. In 1922 college courses, but in the from 2 years was 41.3 years. In 1922 college courses. In the last 12 Institute. The wealth of the group

years and for females 46.1 years.

ties toward independence on the part During the past decade the 000. of the Negro voter and an increasing Negro, according to Mr. Work. The survey reveals ggreat progress of the Negro voter and an increasing Negro, according to later also in negro education, the amount tendency to vote the Democratic tick has shown a declining death rate expended for this purpose by all et locally. He also demonstrated a and an increaseing health span agencies having been about \$40,000. large increase in the number of Ne In 1912 the death rate 1,000 was 100 in 1924, as against \$13,576,561 groes elected to public office.

book are the entry and activity over, it was 15.7 per 1,000. down the "white primary" in the South, and the population shifts o the last 13 years.

wealth increases

in United States \$2,000,000,000-Death

Rate Drops

Atlanta, Ga .- The present esmated wealth of Negroes in VEALTH NOW

the United States is \$2,000,000.

000, according to a recent surTWO BILLION DOLLAR: vey made for the Research Section of the American Sociological Society by Prof. Monroe N. health. The death rate, which was 22.9 per thousand in 1912, had fallen to 15.7 in 1922, or a

TWO BILLION DOLLARS

Compiling Latest Negro Year lest 13 years

Rate and Tendency to Act Independent in Politics.

WORTH TWO BILLION DOLLARS Negroes had completed college cours. Year Book, which has just been es. In the last 12 years the number compiled by Monree N. Work, of America at present is about \$2,000, During the past decade, the Negro, the Negro in America, todat, is Monroe H. Work, of Tuskegee Institute by according to Mr. Work, has shown a bove the \$2,000,000,000 mark, tute, in Alabama. This total is about ing health span. In 1912 the death which is one and a half times as much as in fate 1,000 was 22.0 while to the span in the latest times as one and a half times as much as in fate 1,000 was 22.0 while to the span in the latest times as times the latest times as times the latest times as the latest times as the latest times as times the latest times as the latest times as times the latest times as times the latest times as times t

Mr. Work noted a tendency in poli-years the number has doubled. in 1912 was estimated at \$700,000,

colored women in politics, the gradua For Negro policy-holders in the The race has made decided gain increase in the South of the number Metropolitan Life Insurance Com also in the matter of health. The of Negroes allowed to vote, the in pany in 1912 the average expecteath rate, which was 22.9 per thous creased effort of Negroes to breal tancy of life for males and fe and in 1912, had fallen to 15.7 in males of all ages from 2 years was 1922, or a decrease of 31 per cent.

There are now almost a million 41.3 years. In 1922 the expector negroes living in cities than tancy for males was 46.9 years there were thirteen years ago and and for females 46.7 years.

Mr. Work noted a tendency in North than at that time. politics toward independence on The 1920 census reported 332,249 the part of the Negro voter, and mi-skilled work. an increasing tendency to vote the Democratic ticket locally. He also demonstrated a large in crease in the number of Negroes elected to public office.

Other features set forth in the year book are the entry and activity of colored women in peli ties, the gradual increase in the South of the number of Negroes allowed to vote, the increased ef fort of Negroes to break down the According to the latest Negro Year Monroe N. Work Points Out 'white primary' in the South Number of Achievements In and the population shifts of the

In U.S. Two Billions

Great Progress in Wealth and Health Revealed in Survey Made by Tuskegce Investigator.

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Years later, it was 15.7 per 1,000. The amount expended in 1924 dollars is the present estimated

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I MO RILLIONS IS SUM NEGRO WEALTH

Sociological Survey of Negro Race Reveals Papid Frogress.

Atlanta, Ga., March 11 .- l'wo bi lions of dollars is the present estimated wealth of Negroes in the United States, according to a recent survey made for the Research Section of the American Sociological Society by Prof. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute. The wealth of the group in 1912 was estimated at seven hundred millions.

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Progress of the Negro-1925.

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The survey calls attention to the recent heavy movement of Negroes from rural communities to the city and from the South to the North. As a result, there, are now about a million more Negroes living in cities than there were thirteen years ago. and over half a million more living in the North than at that time. This shift has been accompanied by a large-scale entrance of the Negro into industry, the 1920 census reporting 332,249 Negroes engaged in skilled and semi-skilled work.

The survey points out a decided growth of independence in political on the part of Negroes and an increasing tendency in many localities to vote the Democratic ticket. I calls attention also to the growing tendency, particularly in the South to deal with the problems of race adjustment on the basis of under standing and co-operation. This policy, according to the survey, has been found "of mutual benefit to both groups and to the whole com

IWO BILLIONS IS **NEGRO WEALTH**

Rapid Progress Of Race Revealed In Sociological Survey.

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TWO BILLIONS

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study of mortality among 1,800,000 The race has made decided gains in many localities to vote the Democratic negro policy holders of the Metropoli-also in the matter of wealth. The ticket. It calls attention also to the on Insurance Company shows that death rate, which was 22.9 per thou-south, to deal with the problems of race heir life expectancy increased from sand in 1912, had fallen to 15.7 in adjustment on the basis of understand-

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The wealth of all the negroes in America at present is about \$2,000,-300,000,, according to an estimate by Monroe H. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama. This total is about one and a half times as much as in

During the past decade the negro, The survey reveals great progress also according to work, has shown a detime, the number has doubled. The de-dency on the part of the negro to increase in the number of negroes

Negroes of United States Worth Two Billion Dollars

Have Increased Wealth One and a Half Times Since 1912.

The wealth of all the negloes in America at present is about \$2,000. 000,000, according to an estimate by Monroe H. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama. This total is about one and a half times as much as in 1912, Work estimates.

The amount spent in 1924 for negro education totaled \$40,000,000, as compared with \$13,576,561 in 1912. Up to that year about 5,000 negroes had completed college courses, but in the last 12 years the number has doubled.

During the past decade the negro according to Work, has shown a de clining death rate and an increasing health span. In 1912 the death rate thousand was 22.9, while in 1922, ter years later, it was 15.7 a thousand He also finds an increased tendency on the part of the negro to participate in politics and reports an increase in the number of negroes elected to public offices.

NEGRO WEALTH NOW TWO BILLION DOLLAR

Monroe N. Work Points out Number of Achievements in Compiling Latest Negro Year Book.

Also Points out Decline in Death Rafe and Tendency to Act Independent In Politics.

According to the latest Negro Year Book, which has just been compiled by Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, the wealth of the Negro in America today is above the \$2,000,-000,000 mark, which is one and a half times as much as it was in 1912.

The amount expended in 1924 for Negro education totaled \$40,000,000 as contrasted with \$13,576,561 in 1912. Up to that year about 5,000 Negroes had completed college courses. In the last 12 years the number has liquipled?

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Mr. Work noted a tendency in polities toward independence on the part of the Negro voter and an increasing tendency to vote the Democratic ticket locally. He also demonstrated increase of 150 Per Centivie large increase in the number of Negroes elected to public office.

Other features set forth in the year book are the entry and activity of increase in the South of the number of Negroes allowed to vote, the increased effort of Negroes to break Institute, for the last 20 years comdown the "white primary" in the piler of the negro year book, after South, and the population shifts of a recent survey stated that the the last 13 years.

Two billions of dollars is the present estimated wealth of negroes in the United States, according to a recent survey made for the research American Sociological Professo Monroe N. h of the group'in 1912 was esti-

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Other features set forth in the year book are the entry and activity of colored women in politics, the gradual increase in the South of the number of negroes allowed to vote, the increased effort of negroes to break down the "white primary" in the South, and the population shifts of the last 13 years.

Race Shows Steady Gain In 25 Years of Economic Progress

Education

rigures compiled and presented by the National Negro Businessthe life span has increased in the gue, present the progress of Negroes from 1900 to 1924 in the distance period from 35 years to 40 years colored women in politics, the gradualRACE IS MUCH HEALTHIER League, present the progress of Negroes from 1900 to 1924 in the divisions adopted by the Negro Year Book as follows:

	The same of the sa
- Economic Progress-	1900 1924
Homes owned 300	000 660 0000
Farms operated 790	1,000,000
Business conducted 20	65,000
wealth accumulated \$300,000	\$1,700,000,000
, Educational Progress—	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Per cent literate	56 80
No. of colleges and nor-	
mal schools	400 500
Students in public	
50110018	,000 2,000,000
reachers in all schools 99	,000 45,000
School property for	
higher education \$15,000	,000 \$30,000,000
Expenditures for edu-	
cation \$ 10,000	,000 \$32,000,000
Raised by Negroes for	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
their education \$900	,000 \$2,000,000
Religious Progress_	42,000,000
No. of churches 33,	,000 45,000
No. of communicants 2 100	4,800,000
	46,000
No. of Sunday school	20,000
Dublis	2,250,000
value of Church proper-	_,
ty \$45,000	,000 \$90,000,000
	φυυ,υυυ,υυυ

of all ages from two years was 41.3 are now more than 20,000 Negro women engaged in business entermales was 46.9 years and for fe- prises, while in professional service the Negro is represented as fol-tion. This policy, according to the surows: Over 2,000 theatrical performers; 50 architects, 2 women; 259 vey, has been found "of mutual bene-Mr. Work noted a tendency in artists, sculptors and teachers of art, 108 women; 315 authors, editors, fit to both groups and to the whole politics toward independence on the and reporters, 44 women; 19,671 clergymen, 228 women; 207 chemists, part of the negro voter, and an in- 8 women; 1,063 college presidents and professors, 496 women; 1,109 community." creasing tendency to vote the Demodentists, 35 women; 1,063 college presidents and professors, 496 women; 1,109 cratic ticket locally. He also demovers, judges and justices; 3,752 musicians and teachers of music, 507 number of negroes elected to pub-photographers, 3,430 physicians and surgeons, 184 technical engineers. 3341 trained nurses, of which 3199 are women.
TWO BILLIONS IS ESTIMATED mated at seven hundred millions.

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The race has made decided gains also in the matter of health. death rate, which was 22.9 per thousand in 1912, had fallen to 15.7 in 1922, or a decrease of 31 per cent. A study of mortality among 1,800,000 Negro policy holders of the Metropoli-Negroes tan Insurance Company shows that In Economics, Re-their life expectancy increased from 41.3 years in 1912 to 46.9 years in 1922. For the whole colored group,

The survey calls attention to the re-

Gain in cent heavy movement of Negroes from 25 years rural communities to the city and from 270,000 the South to the North. As a result. 45,000 there are now almost a million more \$1,400,000,000 Negroes living in cities than there were 24 13 years ago, and over half a million 100 more living in the North than at that time. This shift has been accompan-423,000 ied by a large scale entrance of the Negro into industry, the 1920 census \$15,000,000 reporting 332,249 Negroes engaged in \$22,000,000 skilled and semi-skilled work.

The survey points out a decided

\$1,100,000 growth of independence in politics on

12,000 the part of Negroes and an increasing 1,700,000 tendency in many localities to vote the 15,000 Democratic ticket. It calls attention 800,000 also to the growing tendency, particu-\$45,000,000 larly in the South, to deal with the According to figures presented at the Jubilee celebration, there basis of understanding and coopera-

The survey reveals great progress RAPID PROGRESS OF RACE REVEALED IN the amount expended for this purpose by all agencies having been about \$40, Atlanta, Ga., April 1.—Two billions in 1912. Up to 1912 five thousand Negroes had completed college courses. Since that time, the number has doubled. The demand for educated Negroes has been rapidly increasing in all lines according to Dr. Work. 2-2-23

Progress of the Negro- 1925.

NEGRO WEALTH NOW TWO **BILLION DOLLARS**

MONROE N. WORK POINTS OUT NUMBER OF ACHIEVEMENTS IN COMPILING LATEST NEGRO YEAR BOOK

Also Points Out Decline in Death Rate and Tendency to Act Inde-According to the latest dent in Politics

Year Book, which has just been com- in the South, and the population

number has doubled.

bumber has doubled. We holest are holest. We hast learn to determine who is honest and who is not before they plunge us in-placted to public offices.

During the past decade the Negro, to bankruptcy—not after.

The report from Prof. Work is encouraging. We according to Mr. Work, has shown a declining death rate and an increasing health span. In 1912 the death rate 1.000 was 22.9, while in 1922, 10 years later, it was 15.7 per 1,000.

For Negro policy-holders in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Com- United States is \$2,000,000,000, according pany in 1912 the average expectancy to a recent survey made for the Reof life for males and females of all search Section of the American Socioages from 2 years was 41.3 years logical Society by Prof. Monroe N. In 1922 the expectancy for males wealth of the group in 1912 was estiwas 46.9 years and for females 46.1 mated at \$700,000,000.

politics toward independence on the31 per cent. part of the Negro voter, and an increasing tendency to vote the Democratic ticket locally. He also demonstrated a large increase in the number of Negroes elected to publie office.

Other features set forth in the year book are the entry and activity of colored women in politics, the gradual increase in the South of the number of Negroes allowed to vote, the increased effort of Negroes

Negroes of U.S. Worth 2 Billion

The wealth of all the negroes in America at present is about \$2,000. 000,000, according to an estimate by Monroe H. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama. This total is about one and a half times ah much as in 1912, Work estimates.

The amount spent in 1924 for negro education totaled \$40,000,000 as ocmpared with \$13,576,561 in 1912. Up to that year about 5.000 negroes had completed college

Year Book, which has just been com-in the South, and the population negroes had completed college piled by Modroe N. Work, of Tuske-shifts of the last 13 years courses, but in the last 12 years the gee Institute, the waith of the Negro in Aberica today is above the through the American Sociological Society that the present wealth of the Negro race is \$2,000. During the past decade the negro \$2,000.0000,000 mark, which is one 100,000. The wealth of the group in 1912 was estim-according to Work, has shown a deand a half times as much as it was ited at \$100,000.000.

The wealth of the group in 1912 was estim-according to Work, has shown a deand a half times as much as it was ited at \$100,000.000.

In spite of individual financial set-backs we arehealth span. In 1912 the death rate amount expended in 1924 for still gaining. We rather profit by our hard experiens a thousand was 22.9, while in 1922 Negro education totaled \$40,000.000 ure of one or two banks or insurance companies indition years later, it was 15.7 a though the part of the present to the present to the present to the part of the present to the part of the present to 1912. Up to that year about 5.000every dollar we lose we gain two. Recent reversestendency on the part of the negro to Negroes had completed college merely show that we must be careful to whom we enparticipate in politics and reports an courses. In the last 12 years the to be honest are honest. We must learn to determine increase in the number of negroes

HEALTH AND WEALTH

000,000.

group in 1912 was estimated at \$700,-

expended for this purpose by all

NEGRO WEALTH GAINING.

TLANTA, March 14.—The present estimated wealth of Negroes in the

The race has made decided gains also

ears.

In the matter of health. The death rate.

Mr. Work note 1 a tendency in the matter of health. The death rate.

which was 22.9 the 1,000 in 1912, had tallen to 15.7 in 1922, or a decrease of

sand in 1912, had fallen to 15.7 in 1922, or a decrease of 31 per cent.

There are now almost a million more negroes living in cities than there were 13 years ago and ove= half a million more living in th North than at that time.

FOTAL NEGRO WEALTH IN U.S. TWO BILLIONS

Great Progress in Wealth and Health Bevealed in Survey Made by Tuske-

ATLANTA, March 8.-Two billion oto dollars is the present estimated wealth and of negroes in the United States, according to a recent survey made for the Research Section of the American Z og Sociological Society by Prof. Monroel N. Work, of Tuskerse Institute N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute. The wealth of the group in 1912 was estimated at \$700,000,000.

The survey reveals great progress; also in negro education, the amount expended for this purpose by all also in negro education, the amount at expended for this purpose by all a agencies having been about \$40,000,000 \(\frac{\partial}{\partial} \) in 1924, as against \$13,576,561 in 1912, E Up to 1912 5,000 negroes had completed S college courses. Since that time, the

The race has made decided gains also in the matter of health. The death rate, which was 22.9 per thou- E sand in 1912, had fallen to 15.7 in 5 1922, or a decrease of 31 per cent.

There are now almost a million more negroes living in cities than there were thirteen years ago and over half a midion more living in the North than at that time.

The 1920 census reported 332,249 hegroes engaged in skilled and semi-

number has doubled.

OF NEGROES SHOW PROGRESS Two billion dollars is the present estimated wealth of negroes in the United States, according to a recent survey made for the Research Secciety by Monroe N. Work of Tuske-SUN NEGRO WEAT He gee Institute. The wealth of the

The survey reveals great progress Sociological Survey of Ne also in negro education, the amount gro Race Reveals Papid Frogress.

agencies having been about \$40,000, 000 in 1924 as against \$13,576,561 Atlanta, Ga., March 11.- al'mo bil in 1912. Up to 1912 5,000 negroeslions of dollars is the present estihad completeed college courses. Since mated wealth of Negroes in the that time the number has doubled. United States, according to a re-s that time the number has doubled. cent survey made for the Research a

The race has made decided gains Section of the American Sociologi- also in the matter of health. The cal Society by Prof. Monroe N. Work death rate, which was 22.9 per thou. of Tuskesce Institute. The wealth

Progress of the Negro- 1925

NEGRO WEALIH NOW TWO BILLION DOLLARS

MONROE N. WORK POINTS OUT NUMBER OF ACHIEVEMENTS IN COMPILING LATEST NEGRO YEAR BOOK

Also Points Out Decline in Death Rate and Tendency to Act Inde-

according to the latest Negro to break do down the "white primary

Year Book, which has just been com- in the South, and the population

pild at Moreo N. Work. of Tuske-shifts of the last 13 years.

gee Institute, the waith of the Ne PROF MONROE N. WORK of Tuskegee reports number has doubled.

gro in Analytic triat is above the horizon through the American Sociological Society that During the past decade the negre \$2,000,0000 mark, which is one 900,000. The wealth of the Regro race is \$2,000.

The annual times as much as it was teed at \$0,000 mark, which is one 900,000. The wealth of the group in 1912 was estim-according to Work, has shown a deant in 1912. The annual expended in 1924 for still gaining. We rather profit by our hard experien- a thousand was 22.9, while in 1925 years editeation to the still gaining. We rather profit by our hard experien- a thousand was 22.9, while in 1925 years editeation to the still gaining. We rather profit by our hard experien- a thousand was 22.9, while in 1925 years editeation to the fail- thousand was 22.9, while in 1925 years edited with \$250.00 years of one or two banks or insurance companies inditen years later, it was 15.7 a thousand was 22.9, while in 1925 years had financially. Forsand. He also finds an increased the profits of the report of the negro to the part of the part of the negro to the part of the part of the negro to the part decade the Negro, to be honest are honest. We must be careful to whom we enparticipate in politics and reports an number has doubled.

During the past decade the Negro, to bank ruptor—not after.

During the past decade the Negro, to bank ruptor—not after.

The report from Prof. Work is encouraging. We adecided the negro to bank ruptor—not after.

The report from Prof. Work is encouraging. We must learn to determine increase in the number of negroes and declining death rate and an increase.

NEW YORK CLTY WORLE.

rate 1,600 was 22.9, while in 1922. MEGRO WEALTH GAINING.

For Negro policy-holders in the estimated wealth of Negroes in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Com-United States is \$2,000,000,000, according the pany in 1912 the average expectancy to a recent survey made for the Reformales and females of all search Section of the American Sociologies from 2 years was 41.3 years. Work, of Tuskeze Institute. The ln 1922 the expectancy for males wealth of the group in 1912 was estiwas 46.9 years and for females 46.1 mated at \$700,000.000.

The race has made decided gains also in the matter of health. The death rate, had

politics toward independence on the31 per cent. In the matter of health. The death Mr. Work note 1 a tendency in which was 22.9 the 1,000 in 1912 1912.

number of Negroes elected to pubonstrated a large increase in the cratic ticket locally. He also demcreasing tendency to vote the Demopart of the Negro voter, and an in-

the number of Negroes allowed to gradual increase in the South of of colored women in politics, the vote, the increased effort of Negroes year book are the entry and activity Other features set forth in the

Negroes of U.S.

Worth 2 Billion

The wealth of all the negroes in the Aurola and a that time.

Moncre II, Word, of Thissee Intil Great reagrant and that a that time.

Moncre II, Word, of Thissee Intil Great reagrant in Market and the activity of Notes estimates.

The amount spart in 122 for its content to the Aurola and the activity of Notes and and a limit in the number has a compared with \$13.576.551 its college and a compared to West, has absented at Suppose of the College and a special array property programmer has decade the negroe in the College and a special array property programmer has decade the negroe in the College and a special array property programmer has decade the negroe in the College and a special array property programmer has decade the negroe in the College and a special array property programmer has decade the negroe in the College and a special array property programmer has decade the negroe in the College and a special array property programmer has decade the negroe in the College and a special array property programmer has decade the negroe in the College and a special array property programmer has decade the negroe in the College and a special array property programmer has decade the negroe in the College and a special array property programmer has decade the negroe in the College and a special array property programmer has decade the negroe in the College and a special array property an

more negroes living in cities than 1922, or a decrease of 31 per cent. sand in 1912, had fallen to 15.7 in There are now almost a million

WEALTH OF COLORED AMERICANS

Compiling Latest Negro Year in & oursuite

gro in America today is above the courses. In the last 12 years the \$2,000,000,000 mask, which is one and a half times as much as it was number has doubled. in 1912.

The amount expended in 1924 for Negro techniques according to Mr. Wo

according to Mr. Work, has shown thousand.

a declining death rate and an increasing health span. In 1912 the death rate 1,000 was 22.9 while in 1922, Metropolitan Life Insurance Companion with the state of the st 10 years later, it was 15.7 per 1,000. pany in 1912 the average expectancy

Mr. Work noted a tendency in politics toward independence on the part of the Negro voter, and an increasing tendency to vote the Demonumber of Negroes elected to pub-

year book are the entry and activity of colored women ni politics, the office. the number of Negroes allowed to

RACE IS MUCH

Wealth of Negroes Held at of the last 12 years About \$2,000,000,000.

(Preston News Service.)

Negro year book, after arecent sur both

The amount expended in 1924 for According to the latest Negro as contrasted with \$13,576,561 Year Book, which has just been com- 1912. Up to that year about 5,000 piled by Monroe N. Work, of Tus-kegee Institute, the wealth of the Ne- Negroes had completed college

Negro education ootaled \$40,000,000 according to Mr. Work, has shown a as contracted with \$15,576,561 in declining death rate and an increase. in declining death rate and an increas 1912. Up to that year about 5,000 ing health span. In 912 the death Negroes had completed college courses. In the last 12 years the number rate a thousand was 22.9, while in has doubled.

During the past decade the Negro, 922, ten years later, it was 15.7 a

Metropolitan Life Insurance Com- of life for males and females of all of life for males and females of all ages from two years was 41.3 years. was 46.9 years and for females 46.1 46.9 years and for females 46.

Mr. Work noted a tendency in onstrated a large increase in the creasing tendency to vote the Demo-

We are told that figures do not lie and his is the thing we most desire and for

we are old the figures representing wealthwhich we must all work without ceasing. Washington, Feb. 5 .- Monroe N domipat the affairs of mankind in such Work, of Tuskegee Institute, for the way as to make him a slave to that he has last 20 years years compiler of the created and owns. There is much truth in sayings. We make the wealth and we vey, stated that the wealth of the often think more of the creature than we Negroes of America at present is do of the creator. It is not too much to say that the greatest langer that besets man-

kind today is worship of wealth, which is MONROE, WIS. JOURNAL per abused in such a way as to bring condemna- Monroe, N. Work, of Tuskegee In 31 tion upon its possessors. Not only individ-stitute, for the last twenty years com-Splendid Achievements in and a half times as much as it was scrupulous in securing at the expense of recent survey stated that the wealth others, and of so using it as to make the ex- of the negroes in America at present Negro education totalled \$40,000,000 position of it offensive. Europe is down and is about \$2,000,000,000, which is one out today because of this fact, and the and a half times as much as it was in United States, and the other States of the 1912. The amount expended in 1924 Two billions of dollars is the pre-Occident, are moving towards the same dis-for negro education totalled \$40,000, sent estimated wealth of Negroes in aster, which had before befallen Africa and 000 as contrasted with \$13,576,561 in the United States, according to a recent survey made for the Research

During the past decade the Negro, the many groups of the American citizen- es. In the last twelve years the num- of the group in 1912 was estimated ship, and we are among the newest, and we ber has doubled. During the pastat seven hundred millions. have the least opportunity to get our pro decade, the negro, according to Mr. rata of the accumulated wealth of the Na. Work, has shown a declining death tion; it would seem, therefore, that we rate and an increasing health span should not read homilies about the abuse In 1912 the death rate a thousand was in the use of money until we shall get our 22.9, while in 1922, ten years later, it pro rata of it. That depends upon the view- was 15.7 a thousand are hustling for it, but that should not pre NEGRO WEALTH GAINING. vent us from warning the hustlers against the misfortune of magnifying wealth, the stimated wealth of Negroes in the ages from 2 years was 41.3 years. In 1922 the expectancy of males was thing created, at the expense of the creator of a recent survey made for the Reof the wealth, and allowing it to master hin search Section of the American Socio who should master it.

Mr. Monroe N. Work, head of the Bu toward independence on the reau of Research at Tuskegee Institute, who cratic ticket locally. He also dem- parts the Negro voter, and an in-is a very useful citizen, after a survey, says that the wealth of the Negroes of Americs in per cent lells Advance cratic ticket locally. He also dem-at the present time is about \$2,000,000,000 Other features set forth in the onstrated a large increase to public In so many words, these figures spell two billion dollars. How much does it mean to gradual increase in the South of Other features set forth in the the race, which started life fifty years ago vote, the increased effort of Negroes year book are the entry and activities with no money values worth while? We to break down the "white primary" of colored women in politics, the should say that it means everything. It in the South, and the population gradual increase in the South of the means that a foundation has been laid and number of Negroes allowed to vote, that in the next fifty years we stand to have the increased effort of Negroes to very nearly our proper share of the wealth break down the "white primary" in f the Nation. When that shall come about the South, and the population shifts revolution will have been worked out at the last 12 years

ic status of the Afro-American people. And

ATLANTA, March 14 .- The present ogical Society by Prof. Monroe N Work, of Tuskeres in titute. wealth of the group in 1912 was estinated at \$700,000,000.

The race has made decided gains also n the matter of health. The death rate, which was 22.9 the 1,000 in 1912, had fallen to 15.7 in 1922, or a

of Negro Race in Past Years

TEXCLUSIVE DISPATCH ATLANTA (Ga.) March 13,-Two billion dollars is the present estimated wealth of negroes in the United States, according to a re-cent survey made for the Recent survey made for the Re-search Section of the American Sociological Society by Prof. Mon-roe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute. The wealth of the group in 1912 was estimated at \$700,000.000.

The survey reveals also great progress also in the matter of negroe education, the amount expended for this puropse by all agencies having been about \$40,-000,000 in 1924, as against \$13,576,561 in 1912. five thousand negroes had completed college courses. time the number demand educated negroes has been increasing rapidly in all lines, according to Dr. Work.

The race has made gains also in the matter of health,

per thousand in 1912, had fallen to 15.7 in 1922, or a decrease of

NEGRO WEALTH

1912. Up to that year about 5,000 Section of the American Sociologi-We are the poorest in point of wealth of negroes had completed college cours-cal Society by Prof. Monroe N. Work Progress of the Negro - 1925.

Negro Achievements Listed

The Michigan Churchman, Episcopal organ for the diocese of Michigan, has listed under the Negro's contr butions to his country the following items:

Negun abor supplies 1/7 of all workers in the

United States.

Negroes operate a million farms, one-fourth of which they own themselves.

Forty thousand out of 300,000 coal miners are

this proclamation were not issu- Number of communicants: 1866, ed." The decree of December 600,000: 1925, 48,800,000; gains 18, however, freed all. On and 4,2000 000. Number of Sunday

Negroes.

One-third of all iron and steel workers are Ne-oes.

One-half of the employees in the Chicago Stock

Yards are Negroes.

One-tenth of all railway workers are Negroes.

The number of Negroes in manufacturing and industrial pursuits increased 1651.3 per cent from 1880-1910.

Negroes control 78 banks with a total capitalization of over one hundred million dollars.

The accumulated wealth of Negroes increased from twenty million of dollars in 1886 to fifteen hundred million in 1920.

In 1922, 523 Negroes received the B. A. degree, and 20 the degree of M. A. from American colleges and universities

The comment of the Michigan Churchman is as follows:

"A race which is taking such a large part of our national development surely deserves the greatest attention from the church."

ALBUQUERQUE (N. M.) S. W. REVIEW JULY 4, 1925.

THE AMERICAN NEGRO EROM SLAVERY

ACCUMULATED BILLIONS INCAST SIXTY YEARS.

Tuskegee Inst., Ala. - January 1. 1866, may be reckoned as the date on which the American colored man received his first chance to make real progress. Thirteen days before this, that is, on December the eighteenth, 1865, the thirteenth amendment, declaring slavery abolished in the United States, was adopted.

The Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 applied only to those states and sections of states then

government. There were almost a million slaves who were "for Number of churches: 1866, lows: the present left precisely as if 700; 1925, 42,3000, gain 42,300. this proclamation were not issu- Number of communicants: 1866, 18, however, freed all. On and 4,2000 000. Number of Sunday about the first day of the follow-schools: 1866, 1,000; 1925 46,000 ing January the late masters and gain, 45,000. Sunday school puthe late slaves entered into agree- pils: 1866, 50,000; 1925, 2,250,000 ments whereby the former were gain 2,200,000. Value of church to furnish the land and the latter property: 1866, \$1,5000,000; 1295, the labor to the end that both \$85.900.000; gain \$84.400.000. perchance might live and prosper. Thus white and black set to work to rebuild the wasted and devastated South. In this rebuilding the Negro not only tilled the soil of the South, cleared her forests and helped to build her cities, but in fifty nine years he has himself made a remarkable progrese. The extent of this progress is shown in what fol-

ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Homes owned. 1866, 1200; 1925, 600,000; gain, 588,000. Farms operated: 1866, 20,000: 1925. 1,000,000, gain 980,000. Businesses conducted: 1866, 2,100 1925. 50,000; gain, 47,900. Wealth: 1866, \$20,000,000; 1925. \$1.100,000,000. Gain, \$1,080,000

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

Per cent literate: 1866, 10 1925, 80; gain 70. Colleges and normal schools: 1866, 15; 1925, 500; gain, 485. Students in public schools: 1866, 100,000; 1925, 1,800,000; gain, 1,200,000. Teachers in all schools, 1866, 600 1925, 38,000; gain, 37,400. Prop. erty for higher education, value: 1866, 60,000; 1925, \$22,000,000; gain \$21,940,000; Annual expenditure for education: 1866, \$700,-000; 1925, \$15,000,000; gain \$14. 300,000. Raised by Negroes

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS

TA LOUIS MO. CTAR JUNE 26, 1925.

Has Accumulated Billions In Industrial School And Church Property In Last Sixty Years

January 1, 1866, may be reckoned as be reckoned as the date on which the date on which the American colored man received his first chance to his first chance to make real progmake real progress. Thirteen days ress. Thirteen days before this, that before this, that is, on December the is, on December the eighteenth, eighteenth, 1865, the thirteenth amend- 1865, the thirteenth amendment, dement, declaring slavery abolished in claring slavery abolished in the Unithe United States, was adopted.

The Emancipation Proclamation of

helped to build her cities, but in fifin rebellion against the federal 1866, \$80,000; 1925, \$1,600,000 ty-nine years he has himself made a remarkable progress. The extent of this progress is shown in what fol-

Economic Progress

Homes owned, 1866, 1200; 1925, 600 000: gain, 588,000. Farms operat ed: 1866, 20,000; 1925, 1,000,000; gain 980,000. Businesses conducted: 1866, 2,100; 1925, 50,000; gain, 47,900. Wealth: 1866. \$20,000,000; 1925. \$1,100,000.000. Gain. \$1.080,000,000.

Educational Progress

Per cent literate: 1866, 10: 1925. 80; gain 70. Colleges and normal schools: 1866, 15; 1925, 500; gain, 485. Students in public schools: 1866. 100,000; 1925, 1.800,000; gain, 1,200,000 Teachers in all schools, 1866, 600; 1925, 38,000; gain, 37,400. Property for higher education, value: 1866. 60,000: 1925, \$22,000,000; gain \$21,-940,000; Annual expenditure for education: 1866, \$700,000; 1925, \$15,-600,000; gain, \$14,300,000. Raised by Negroes: 1866, \$80,000; 1925, \$1,609-

Religious Progress

Number of churches: 1866, 700; 1925, 42,300; gain 42,300. Number of communicants: 1866, 600,000; 1925 48,800,000; gains, 4,200,000. Number of Sunday schools: 1866, 1,000; 1925 46,000; gain. 45,000. Sunday school pupils: 1866, 50,000; 1925, 2,250,000 gain 2.200.000. Value of church prop erty: 1866, \$1,500,000; 1925, \$85, 900,000; gain \$84,400,000. Seattle Wn.) Enterprise

JULY 3, 1925 Tuskegee Inst. Ala., July 2.-TUSKEGEE INST. Ala., June 24.— (Special.)—January 1, 1866, may

ted States, was adopted. The Emancipation Proclamation 1863 applied only to those states and of 1863 applied only to those states sections of states then in rebellion and sections of states then in rebelagainst the federal government. There lion against the federal government. were almost a million slaves who There were almost a million slaves were "for the present left precisely who were "for the present left preas if this proclamation were not is cisely as if this proclamation were sued." The decree of December 18, not issued." The decree of Decemhowever, freed all. On and about the ber 18, however, freed all. On and first day of the following January the about the first day of the following late masters and the late slaves en- January the late masters and the tered into agreements whereby the late slaves entered into agreements former were to furnish the land and whereby the former were to furnish the latter the labor to the end that the land and the latter the labor both perchance might live and prost to the end that both perchance per. Thus white and black set to might live and prosper. Thus white work to rebuild the wasted and de- and black set to work to rebuild the vastated South. In this rebuilding wasted and devastated South. In the Negro not only tilled the soil of this rebuilding the Negro not only the South, cleared her forests and tilled the soil of the South, cleared

himself made a remarkable prog-ing the past 12 years that total has dou-perchance might live and prosper. res. The extent of this progress is bled. shown in what follows:

600,000; gain, 588,000. Farms opterest in their sanitation and health In this rebuilding Negroes not only

Per cent literate: 1866, 10; 1925, 80; gain 70. Colleges and normal schools: 1866, 15; 1925, 500; gain, 1866, 100,000 1925, 1,800,000; gain, 1,200,000,000. Teachers in all schools, about \$2,000,000,000, according to gain, 47,900. Wealth: 1866, \$20, 1866, 600; 1925, 38,000; gain, 37,- figures compiled by Tuskegee In- \$1,080,000,000. 400. Property for higher educa-stitute. This is nearly three times tion, value: 1866, \$60,000; 1925, the 1912 estimate. Negro education 1866, \$700,000; 1925, \$15,000,000; to \$13,000,000 in 1912. Up to that schools: 1866, 15; 1925, 500; gain, gain, \$14,300,000. Raised by Ne-year 5,000 negroes had completed 485. Students in page 1866, 100,000 1925, 1,800,000; gain

1925, 42,300; gain 42,300. Number same period of time the negro death 400. Property for higher educaof communicants: 1866, 600,000: rate has decreased from 22 to 15 tion, value: 1866, \$60,000; 1925, 1925 48,800,000; gains, 4,200,000 per thousand, and the life span has nual expenditure for education: ed instances. Number of Sunday schools: 1866 increased from 41 to 46 years. 1,000; 1925 46,000; gain, 45,000 somes (KY.) COMMENTED 1925, 2,250,000; gain 2,200,000 Value of church property: 1866 \$1,500,000; 1925 \$85,900,000; glin \$84,400.000.

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Officials of Tuskegee Institute estimate that negroes in the United States are worth about \$2,-000,000,000, a total three times as great as the 1921 total. Negro education, according to these figures, now costs \$40,000,000 as compared with \$13,000,000 in 1913. Up to that year 5,000 negroes had completed college courses and during the past 12 years that total has doubled. Their progress would put that of some whites to everlasting shame. Concord, N. C. Tribune

cording to these figures, now costs \$40,- and the late slaves entered into 000,000 as compared with \$13,000000 in

Homes owned, 1866, 1200; 1925, on a larger scale they have taken more in-ed South.

Saturday, April 18, 1925

Wealth or negroes

groes: 1866, \$80,000; 1925, \$1,600, college courses. In the last 12 years 1,200,000. Teachers in all schools, Number of churches: 1866, 700: the number has doubled. In the 1866,600; 1925, 38,000; gain, 37,-

(KY.) COMMONWE JUNE 21, 1925.

WEALTH OF NEGROES

coes in this country are worth \$2,000,000,000, according to figcompiled Puskogee Institute. This is nearly three times the 1912 esthua e. Negro education now costs \$40,000,000 as compared to \$13,000, 000,000 in 1912. Up to that year 5,000 negroes had completed college courses

Have Accumulated Billions Since Slavrey

Tuskegge Inst., Ala. July 10-Janua, 1, 1866, may be reckoned as the date on which the American colored man received his

of 1863 applied only to those states and sections of states then in rebellion against the federal government. There were almost a million slaves who were "for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued." The decree of in the United States are worth about \$2. December 18th, however, freed all. 000,000,000, a total three times as great as the 1912 total. Negro education, act following Japuary, the late masters as the 1912 total. Negro education, ac-following January the late masters

her forests and helped to build her 1913. Up to that year 5,000 negroes were to furnish the land and the cities, but in fifty-nine years he has had completed college courses and dur-latter the labor to the end that both himself made a remarkable prograing the past 12 years that total has don't latter the labor to the end that both Thus White and black set to work And as the negroes have been educated to rebuild the wasted and devastat-

erated: 1866, 20,000; 1925, 1,000, conditions. This is shown by the fact tilled the soil of the South, cleared

Homes owned, 1866, 1200; 1925, 600,000; gain, 588,000. Farms operated: 1866, 20,000; 1925, 1,000. 000, gain 980,000. Business con-485. Students in public schools; Negroes in this country are worth ducted: 1866, 2,100; 1925, 50,000;

Educational Progress

Percent literate; 1866, 10; 1925, 1866, \$700,000; 1925, \$15,000,00; gain, \$14,300,000. Raised by Negroes: 1866, \$80,000; 1925, \$1,600,-

f communicants: 1866, 600,000; 925 48,800,000; gains, 4,200,000. Number of Sunday schools: 1866, ,000; 1925 46,000; gain, 45,000. Sunday school pupils: 1866, 50,000; 925, 2,250,000; gain 2,200,000. Value of church property: 1866, 1,500,000; 1925 \$85,900,000; gain 84,400,000.

HARRODSBURG, KY., HERALD MAY 15. 1925

Wealth of Negroes

Negroes in this country are worth about \$2,000,000,000 according to figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute. This is nearfirst chance to make real progress. ly three times the 1912 esti-Thirteen days before this, that is, mate. Negro education now on December the 18th, 1865, the costs \$40,000,000 as compared thirteenth amendment, declaring to \$13,000,000 in 1912. Up to slavery abolished in the United that year 5.000 negroes had The Emancipation Proclamation completed college courses, In of 1863 applied only to those states the last 12 years the number has

Negroes in this country are worth about \$2,000,000,-000, according to figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute. This is nearly three times the 1912 estimate. Negro education now costs \$40,000,000 as compared with \$13,000,-000, gain 980,000. Business contact that the negro death rate since 1912 has her forests and helped to build her ducted: 1866, 2,100; 1925, 50,000; decreased from 22 to 15 per thousand cities, but in fifty-nine years he has himself made a remarkable proposition and the span of life has increased from 22 to 15 per thousand, and the span of life has increased from 41 to 46 years.

100 in 1912. Up to that year 5,000 negroes had completed college courses. In the last 12 years the number has doubled. In the same period of time the negro death has himself made a remarkable proposition and the span of life has increased from 41 to 46 years.

11 to 46 years.

12 To 46 years.

13 To 46 years.

14 To 46 years.

15 PARIS, KY. Kentuckian-Citizen is shown in what follows:

16 Homes owned 1866, 1200: 1925, MAY 11, 1925 000 in 1912. Up to that year 5,000 negroes had completed

MAY 11, 1925

E VEGRO AND THE INDIAN

Negrees in this about \$2,000,000,000, in this country are worth according to figmpiled by Tuskegee Institute nearly three times the 101 esti mate. Negro education now costs \$40,as compared to \$13,000,000 in to that year 5,000 negroes had completed college courses. In the last twelve years the number has doubled.

In the same period of time the negro death rate has decreased from 22 to 15 per thousand and the life span has increased from 41 to 46 years .- The Path-

The American negro has put it all over the Americaa Indian in spite of the fact that 60 years ago he was a slave, while the Indian never was a slave, except in isolat-

The American negro, living side by side with the white man, has achieved an unwritten covenant of amity; he has acquired Number of churches: 1866, 700; property; he has accepted education; he has 925, 42,300; gain 42,300. Number accepted discipline; he has sung his song. and he is beginning to write.

With all due respect to the over-coddled American Indian, what has he done?

Progress of the Negro-1925. American Negroes Growing Affluent;

(Preston News Service.

Washington, D. C.-Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, for the last 20 years compiler of the Negro year book, after a recent survey stated that the wealth of the Negroes in America at present is about \$2,000,000,000, which is one and a half times as much as it was in 1912. The amount expended in 1924 for Negro education totaled \$40,-

000,000, as contrasted with \$13,576,561 in 1912. Up to that year about 5,000 Negroes had completed college courses. In the last

12 years the number has doubled. 2-21-25 During the past decade, the Negro, according to Mr. Work, has shown a declining death rate and an increasing health span. In 1912 the death rate a thousand was 22.9, while in 1922, ten years

For Negro policy-holders in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in 1912 the average expectancy of life for males and females of all ages from two years was 41.3 years. In 1922 the expectancy for males was 46.9 years and for females 46 years.

Mr. Work noted Indency in politics toward independence on the part of the Negro voter, and an increasing tendency to vote the democratic ticket locally. He also demonstrated a large increase

to public office.

Other features set forth in the year book are the entry and activities of colored women in politics, the gradual increase in the South of the number of Negroes allowed to vote, the increased effort of Negroes to break down the "white primary" in the South. and the population shifts of the last 13 years

of life has increased from 41 to 46 years, on the average.

NEGROS' WEALTH

Tuskegee Institute, which keeps tab on such matters, estimates that the negroes in the United States are worth about \$2,000,000,000, a total three times as great as the 1912 total. Negro education, according to these figures, now costs \$40,000,000 as compared with \$13,000,000. Up to that year 5,000 negroes had completed college courses, and during the past 12 years that total has doubled.

And as the negroes have been educated on a larger scale they have taken more interest in their sanitation and health conditions. This is shown by the fact that the negro death rate since 1912 has decreased from 22 to 15 per cent and the span

NEGRO'S WEALTH

Tuskee Institute, which keeps tab since, this season, along with the others. on such matters, estimates that the This progress has been made by a lone, ex-

years that total has doubled. Indeed, the white and the black race here And as the negroes have been educ-have an example they may well take lessons

ated on a larger scale they have taken more interest in their sanitation and health conditions. This is shown by the fact that the negro death fate since 1912 has decreased from 22 to 15 per cent and the span of hife has increased from 41 to 46 years, on the average.

CAROLINA COMMENT

A NEGRO POTATO KING

Junius G. Groves, 66 years old and long known by the title of the "negro potato king of Kansas," died at his farm home near Edwardsville. Kansas, the other day and thereby hangs a tale that should be of vital interest to both white and black folks of South AUGUSTA GA. CHRONICLE Carolina.

We hear much babling of tongues along the road down here by the people of both races incidental to the pitfalls which have caused us to miss prosperity. Groves was born a slave in Kentucky in 1859 and went to Kansas in 1879 with the Kansas Exodus of freed slaves.

He secured enough education to enable him to figure simple sums in business and to read and write. He had only 90 cents in his pocket when he reached his destination, but soon found work on a farm, where his wages were 40 cents the day.

His employer was so well pleased with the young negro's attention to his work that he rented him ten acres of land and furnished him the implements to cultivate it with the next year. The young tenant married and he and his wife made and saved enough to buy a team and pay rent money.

They moved still further west the next year and rented sixty acres, near Edwardsville. Where they made and saved enough money to make the first payment on 80 acres of Kaw Valley land, which is a part of the present 523-acre Grove Farm in Wyandott County, Kansas. The house on this farm now has 23 rooms and cost \$22,000.

When he died he was one of the largest land holders in Kansas City. In one year, he produced 72,150 bushels of potatoes, and the average of 245 bushels an acre is said to be a

negroes in the United States are wor-th about \$2,000,000,000, a total three slave, without influence or petting in a countimes as great as the 1912 total. Ne-try that was at best only an adopted one. gro educatiton, according to these fi-If obstacles may be overcome by one under gures, now costs \$40,000,000 as com_such handicaps, what sort of success might pared with \$13,000,000. Up to that we expect from those who were not born year 5,000 negroes had completed col-slaves, not handicapped by educational dislege courses, and during the past 12 advantages and surrounded by friends!

from, and it should appeal to one race as strongly as to the other. Most of us could negotiate the road safely if we had the fundemental assets of integrity which characterized this ex-slave.-Columbia Record.